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ENGLAND.

*Report from London.*LONDON, ENGLAND, *September 25, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that the following cases of infectious diseases were reported to the local health authorities for the week ended September 20, 1902: Smallpox, 4; scarlet fever, 309; diphtheria, 149; enteric fever, 61. At the close of the week there were 47 cases of smallpox, 2,657 of scarlet fever, 1,003 of diphtheria, and 332 of enteric fever under treatment. In the 76 great towns of England and Wales, estimated population, 14,862,053, the deaths during the week corresponded to an annual rate of 17.7 per 1,000. Only 3 deaths occurred from smallpox, and these belonged to London.

Respectfully,

JOHN McMULLEN,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

GERMANY.

International conference on tuberculosis—Passed Assistant Surgeon J. M. Eager detailed to represent the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States.

The second international conference on tuberculosis will be held in Berlin, Germany, October 22 to October 26. Meetings will be held every morning and afternoon during this period, and discussions of the following topics will be the regular order of business:

The position of governments regarding the prevention of tuberculosis; the obligation to give information to the police; the organization of dispensaries; the duty of schools with regard to the prevention of tuberculosis; precautions against the dangers of milk; tuberculosis during infancy; protection of labor and prevention of tuberculosis, and the classification of and different modes of accommodating consumptives.

Upon invitation of Dr. Pannewitz, the general secretary of the conference, Passed Assistant Surgeon J. M. Eager, now stationed at Naples, Italy, has been detailed to represent the Service at the conference, and to make full report of the proceedings and results arrived at.

*Plague and cholera in various countries.*BERLIN, GERMANY, *September 26, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the latest information regarding plague and cholera, obtained from the imperial health office (Kaiserlichen-Gesundheitsamt), Berlin:

Plague.

RUSSIA.—In order to prevent the circulation of false rumors, the city authorities of Odessa published, on September 10, an official notice to the effect that up to that date no more than 18 cases of suspected plague with 6 deaths had occurred. For the destruction of the rats, the municipality has determined to employ rat-typhus cultures (Kulturen des Erregers des Rattentyphus) instead of strychnine.

According to the Government Gazette of September 17, there were registered on September 11, September 12, and September 13, 6 fresh cases of suspected plague.

TURKEY.—On September 15, a case of plague occurred in the harbor quarter of Stambul.

EGYPT.—During the week from September 5 to September 12, there were registered in Alexandria 2 plague cases and 1 death.

BRITISH INDIA.—In the Bombay Presidency during the week ended August 30, there were registered 5,268 fresh plague cases with 3,789 deaths, of which 48 cases and 44 deaths occurred in the city of Bombay, and 4 cases with 3 deaths in the town and port of Karachi. In comparison, therefore, with the figures published for the first two weeks of August, the plague cases have considerably increased.

CHINA—*Hongkong*.—During the period from July 6 to August 9, according to official statistics, 118 Chinese, 3 Indians, 1 Japanese, 5 Europeans—in all 127 persons—were attacked with plague, 120 of whom succumbed to the disease.

Amoy.—According to a communication received from Amoy, dated August 11, there are now only a few cases of plague under treatment at that place.

MAURITIUS.—During the period from July 18 to August 7, there were registered 11 plague cases with 7 deaths.

CAPE COLONY.—According to the 3 weekly bulletins published between July 26 and August 16, there occurred 1 death from plague at Port Elizabeth during the week ended August 2. Since that date no new cases have been registered.

Plague and cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta during the week from August 10 to August 16, 9 persons died of plague and 4 of cholera.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Health of Berlin and weekly death rate—Comparative.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *September 26, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended September 13 the health of Berlin continued to be favorable, the death rate being again very low, viz, 14.0 per 1,000 (in the foregoing week 16.1), the mortality being thus considerably lower than for the corresponding week last year, in which the death rate was 17.5 per 1,000. Of the large German towns the mortality rate was the highest in Aachen [*Aix la Chapelle*], being nearly double that of Berlin. Considerably higher than the death rate of Berlin was, among others, that of Munich and Dresden, as well as that of London, Paris, and Vienna. Of the various large towns only Hamburg, Bremen, *Schöneberg* with 13.2. and *Charlottenberg* with 8.0 per 1,000, showed more favorable conditions than Berlin. Deaths among children were less frequent than during the first September week, but still were more frequent than in the months of July and August. Since the foregoing week the mortality among infants decreased from 6.6 per 1,000 to 5.5, being thus only a little more than a third of that of Cologne and *Düsseldorf*, and not even half that of Munich and *Nuremberg*.

Acute diseases of the intestines were of more frequent occurrence than hitherto in any week of the present year, causing 131 deaths. The number of deaths from consumption, however, 57, was the lowest recorded for many years in this city. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs claimed 31 victims, the same number as in the foregoing week.